



**MICRONESIAN SUPPORT COMMITTEE
BULLETIN**
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SEA OF EDEN ... PARADISE LOST

(Excerpts from a talk delivered by Dr. Sylvia Earle, biologist, to over 600 delegates and observers at the World Wildlife Fund International Congress in San Francisco, Nov. 30, 1976.)

Imagine the world's largest superport, five times larger than the largest now known. Imagine docking facilities and transshipment support for half million to one million ton tankers. Imagine 14,000 native Palauans with a lifestyle, economy, and cultural history tied to the land and surrounding sea. Imagine billions of dollars of oil money and a consortium of industrial interests from the U.S., Japan, and Iran. Imagine one of the world's most magnificent and fragile coral reef formations.

Put them all together and you have one of the hottest environmental issues of the decade. Call it Port Pacific.

When news of the proposed superport first became known last year, the Pacific Science Association summarized their feelings about the situation in a strongly worded resolution which states in part, "... marine scientists consider the site to be of value unequalled in Oceania and of an order of importance rendering it eligible for designation as a World Heritage Area as defined by UNESCO ..." and concluded with, "Therefore be it resolved that the Pacific Science Association strongly urges the appropriate authorities that this project should be abandoned for Palau on scientific grounds and also on grounds of potential adverse affects upon the human population of Palau."

What is expected, if Port Pacific should come to be? Financial and industrial interests in Iran, Japan, and the United States would construct a petroleum transshipment center and port complex at Palau to provide a central energy storage and distribution point for the entire Pacific area, but primarily for Japan. Such a facility could provide anchorage for ultra large crude carriers, accommodate an annual "throughput" of 50 million tons of oil, and provide a storage capacity of five million tons—a 90 day supply for Japan. Other energy-related installations would follow including a world scale refinery, petrochemical plant, and electrolytic-transformation industries.

Sociologically, the 14,000 Palauans may become convinced that anticipated cash income may be worth the loss of their way of life, their reefs, their land, their sea, their cultural heritage. Palauans presently have a close relationship with and dependence upon a healthy, natural environment, especially a healthy marine environment. It would be unethical to kill the people of Palau, but by current standards, it is not considered unethical to kill their land or their sea.

I am reminded of the paradox that I witnessed some years ago when eagles in the United States were given full protection. A heavy fine was imposed if anyone killed an eagle. Yet, there were no penalties for clearing land that supported the food the eagles required for survival; no one was reprimanded for cutting a tree with an eagle's nest in its branches.

I am as perplexed now as I was then about what good it does to forbid the outright killing of eagles but to have no protection for their nesting sites or feeding grounds. Eagles with no place to live are dead eagles.

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URGENT!! URGENT!!

Several key positions in the Interior Department and the Trust Territory Government are up for grabs with the new Carter administration barely 6 weeks away from taking office. The three main positions are T.T. High Commissioner, Director, Office of Territorial Affairs (Interior Dept.), and Ambassador to the Micronesian Status Negotiations.

Organizations working closely with the Carter Transition team have asked MSC for our suggestions on these positions.

Many of you MSC Bulletin readers are from Micronesia, have lived and worked there or are involved in research related to Micronesia. We want to take a positive approach on these presidential appointments and with your help, we can make well informed suggestions to the Transition team. Urgent that we get out ideas to them as quickly as possible—please write us TODAY with your suggestions!

UN Report on Development Program: PRESENT POLICIES ENCOURAGE DEPENDENCY

A recent report by a member of a UN team states that drastic changes are called for if Micronesia is to move in the direction of economic self-sufficiency.

The author, a development economist with the United Nations Development Programme based at Suva, Fiji, refers to the "Jackson Report" (staff report to U.S. Senate Committee on Interior and Territorial Affairs Feb. '75) and the "Zeder Report" (to U.S. Dept. of Interior Jan, '76). Both reports indicate serious mismanagement of Capital Improvement Programmes, including a) lack of stated goals for long term programme, b) lack of planning, no priorities, c) public facilities installed without physical or economic means to maintain and operate and d) serious lack of accountability in management of federal funds and property going into Micronesia.

The magnitude of the problems is summed up in the quote from the Jackson Report (p.44): "This review of the conduct and accomplishments of the Public Works programme revealed circumstances which raise significant doubts about the competence of high-level management, if not possibilities of outright wrongdoing. Contractor performance in some cases has been incredibly deficient, and yet additional contracts have been let to the same firms."

The UNDP report suggests that this legacy of problems may take years to undo and recognizes that Micronesia's future will be handicapped by problems in completed projects and others under-

Current lines of thinking which complicate decision-making for the five-year indicative development period 1976-81 are criticized. Some of them are: that placement of infrastructure such as roads, airports, harbors etc. will somehow lead to economic development, without consideration of time lag or of relationship between the cost of the infrastructure and the economic development hoped for; the urgency of constructing as many projects as possible before the end of the capital infusion from the U.S. Trusteeship, with no consideration of the subsequent burden of operation and maintenance (approximately 8 to 10% of total investment) of the facilities; and planning projects without taking stock of regional needs and capacities or redundancies. He says: "Right now, the entire Capital Improvement Programme (CIP) budget for the next five years is a narrow, single purpose: provision of a basic minimal infrastructure. All CIP funds are earmarked for construction oriented projects in transportation and utilities. No direct CIP funds may be available for economic development projects in agriculture, marine resources, mariculture or tourism for the next five years. The placement of the proposed infrastructure may leave Micronesia more economically dependent by 1981 ... (It is merely a continuation of past trends ... both infrastructural and development projects should be undertaken simultaneously in a coordinated fashion. Otherwise, no real change in direction toward economic self-supporting status can occur."

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CIA BUGGING STATUS TALKS (p. 3)

Copies of this letter were sent to T.T. officials, members of the Ponape Legislature and the Congress of Micronesia & MSC:

November 16, 1976

Mr. Bermin Weilbacher
Acting District Administrator
Ponape District

Dear Mr. Weilbacher:

On Nov. 8, 1976, some friends and I took a boat trip from Kolonia to Ant and Pakin, then back to Ant and Kolonia. After we sailed out of Ant passage on our final leg, we detected we were short of sufficient gasoline to carry us safely back to Ponape Island. We returned to Ant and contacted Ponape. When we radioed Ponape Communication for aid, the Communication assured us that someone would come to our rescue the next morning. In fact an announcement was also aired over the WSZD Radio saying that the requested aid was going out in the morning of the next day. The Ponape Communication also assured us that they would inform certain offices of the names of those employees who were on board so their offices would know their whereabouts.

To my surprise, however, our request to Ponape Communication to pass such information to the offices concerned was not carried out, and furthermore, nobody came to our aid until late afternoon on the next day.

Shockingly, I learned later that the reason for not sending someone from Marine Resources to our aid at once was one of gross discrimination between human races, being implemented by you and one of your staff, Mr. Alan Millikan. You and Alan Millikan intended not to provide government assistance to us at all after we had requested it. You did not even bother to let us know we were not to be aided so we would resort to whatever option we had available. While it was true that the Marine Resources' boat was finally dispatched to our aid, you decided to do that only after Mr. Millikan was told that I had some Americans on board.

p.2

"Had I known that some Americans were on board, I'd have sent help faster." These were some of the words that were outrageously uttered by Mr. Millikan. Such an inhuman attitude and action should be dealt with immediately and accordingly by your office before someone is victimized by it.

Prior to learning of such a racially discriminatory decision and action by your office I had unrealistically thought that all the Americans now employed by the Government and working on Ponape Island have regard for human feeling in many ways. But as evidenced by such a decision, it is a lie; it is a lie that Trust Territory Government policy does not permit racial discrimination in providing government services: that apartheid is only a phenomenon of South Africa.

The Division of Marine Resources has been extending water rescue missions to those who experience similar emergency situations. Your reason for not extending government assistance at once is threatening to any Ponapean who hears it. The childish reasoning that our shortage of gasoline was the result of drinking around on the open sea is not only a fallacy but generally dangerous. For while the truth is revealed that we were not drinking, you are saying that a drunken man calling for help from the open sea should not be rescued...

...I attributed such mistakes as propounded above as being a good sign of defective public administration. The theory that unless a public official commits an overt wrong, he cannot be said to have failed his public trust, is a faulty one, because you and I know that any employee should contribute a maximum, not minimum, of services.

Sungiwo Hadley
(Micronesian Legal Services)

CONFIDENTIAL MEETINGS ON SUPERPORT by Cisco Uludong, Editor, Marianas Variety 12/3/76

Saipan-- Some of the confidential files on the proposed port, which have recently come to the Variety, read like pages out of Fortune magazine, listing industrial giants in Japan and the U.S. which have shown interest in the proposed multi-billion dollar oil port in Palau...

They also show that Iran...will participate in the project through its two oil arms, the National Iranian Oil Company, which will supply the oil, and the National Iranian Tanker Company, which will ship a portion of the oil to Palau.

Potential Japanese investors include such giants as Nissho-Iwai, Nippon Steel, Ishikawa Jima Harima Industries (IHI), Hitachi Shipbuilding Corporation, Daikyo Oil Company, Maruren Oil Company, Nippon Mining Company Tokyo, Kanetsu and Japan Gasoline Company.

The list of potential U.S. investors includes Cabot Corp, Capital Research and Management, Continental Oil Co., Mobil Oil, Esso Oil Company, Hunt Oil Company, Woods Hole Oceanographic, Continental Airlines and Dillingham Corporation

The documents also disclose that a coordinating committee for the project was formed earlier this year and its members include representatives of the National Iranian Tanker Company, Nissho-Iwai Company, Robert Panero Associates and Palauans.

The Committee held its first meeting in Teheran in February, but no Palauan representative attended. That meeting was attended by Panero.

The second meeting, also held in Teheran in March, was attended by two Palauan representatives, Senator Roman Tmetuchl and Palau Legislature Speaker Sadang Silmai. The committee agreed to a third meeting in Palau when the Iranian representatives were to visit the district.

A fourth meeting was to be held in May in Tokyo for the "purpose of presenting the Japanese and American groups and discussion of shipping, marketing and sales issues."

The Iranian government, the documents show, did not commit itself to the project until the first meeting in February. Even then the commitment had conditions, that:

(cont. on page 4)

Washington (AP) The CIA has been conducting electronic surveillance of representatives of Micronesia as that Pacific trust territory negotiates with the U.S. over its future status, the Washington Post said...

The surveillance has been used in the last four years to learn the Micronesian negotiating position....It said the operation has the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department locked in a dispute over the propriety of the tactic.

Under a U.N. trusteeship created after WW II, the U.S. is colonial administrator

of the 2,200 strategically placed islands... while being formally committed to promoting future "self-government and independence"...

Reporter Bob Woodward quoted "reliable sources" as saying the State Dept. filed an objection to the surveillance with the White House last summer. The department reportedly argued that the bugging was improper partly because the U.S. is, in effect, negotiating with the Micronesians to become U.S. citizens. The CIA charter prohibits surveillance of U.S. citizens.

(cont. on page 6)

SEA OF EDEN: PARADISE LOST (from page 1). Japanese fishermen and environmentalists.. have thus far prevented expansion of existing harbors and storage facilities. Port Pacific will enable Japan to export pollution not wanted at home. Consultants for the Port Pacific Consortium have stated that it should be located outside Japan because of the impact the increased pollution would have on an already heavily polluted nation. These same consultants, paradoxically, are promising Palauans that the superport facility will be "pollution free". They predict zero oil spillage.

Oil is only part of the problem. Environmental concerns fall into two categories - the construction phase, and the post-construction pollution expected from industrial activity, sewage disposal, runoff from the land as ground is worked and stripped of its vegetation, and, of course, the effects of spilled oil.

Hawaii has provided a record...of the magnitude of change that will result from construction alone. Siltation covers corals and other filter feeders, destroying the foundation of reef systems. Phase two, spilling oil on a dead reef, is rather like flogging a dead horse.

Japan cannot be blamed because of the great demand the country has for oil. The designers and proponents of the Superport cannot be blamed for providing the best answers they know how to a question that asks only where is the best place economically, politically, strategically, to put a port with these dimensions.

If there is blame to be placed, it is for not asking other equally or perhaps more significant questions. I am particularly haunted by an awareness that alternative sources of energy - other than petroleum products - may be supplying Japan and other Pacific countries in a few decades, rendering the Superport obsolete. By then, that which makes Palau unique and truly valuable, the Palauan wilderness, land and sea, the Palauan wildlife, above water and below, and the culture of the Palauan people, all will be vague memories.

The Port Pacific complex, viewed with a century-long perspective, constitutes a most colossal example of a throw-away attitude, philosophy, ethic - or perhaps anti-ethic.

A third of the waste products of the United States, Japan, and other countries with like standards, consists of packaging material. Even bunches of bananas, among the most beautifully organized natural packaging jobs I can imagine, are often

sold in neat cardboard sleds covered with plastic. The bunches arrive in throw-away crates and are carried home in throw-away paper bags. Palau as a Superport is being used as a throw-away container, a package for oil, a temporary place where ships as large as the Empire State Building can come and go. When they finally go forever, the dead husk that was once Palau will remain... Palau, absorbed and used up for short term goals. All of the billions of dollars expended for the industrial complex, no matter how applied, could not put Palau back together again, could not reconstruct so much as one coral reef, nor even one strand of protoplasm in one dead coral.

Palau is a living biological system, a golden goose that will produce golden eggs for all time if allowed to do so. The U.S.-Japanese-Iranian Consortium proposes to cook and eat the goose at one sitting, leaving nothing behind but the bones when the feast is over.

There are alternatives. The World Wildlife Fund, the Audubon Society, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Friends of the Earth, the Sierra Club, the National Wildlife Federation, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and numerous individuals from Palau and from around the world have heard what is proposed for Palau and with one voice say WAIT.

In the long run, everyone can only lose if Palau is lost as a living, productive system, just as, on a more grand scale, we will all lose if the oceans as a whole are transformed, used up, for short term goals.

The seas - as we inherited them from the 19th century - were all essentially pristine, not Seven Seas, but one continuous Sea of Eden, a stable productive wilderness without pesticides from pole to pole, without ominous canisters of radioactive substances, without dredging and filling, without PCB's and DDT's, overfishing, overusing...

It is exciting and awesome to be alive in 1976. The decisions made during the next 25 years will determine whether or not the world will be a habitable place for mankind in the 21st century. The cycles we are now setting in motion are not just short term processes that will begin and end in weeks or seasons or years. Rather, what we have done to the seas already is an inheritance for all time. Specifically, we can, we must use our minds, our will, our technology, to see that the Sea of Eden does not become Paradise Lost.

Elected and traditional leaders from Truk, Ponape, Kusaie, Marshalls, Yap and Palau are attending the first Micronesian Conference of the Law of the Sea.

Despite differences over the issue of future political status, one question remains: Can the districts agree on a common position on Law of the Sea, such as the proposed 200-mile exclusive economic zone for Micronesia? Delegates at the meeting are aware that a united front on the Law of the

Sea issue could make the islands one of the largest single exclusive ocean resource zones in the world. Such a zone could prove to be an invaluable asset for a territory such as Micronesia, which is now overly dependent on the United States for survival.

It appears that the United States is also aware of this potential for economic self-support and what it could mean for the islands' collective, or separate march for more self-government. On Saipan, representatives of the U.S. State Dept. and Navy were seen on several occasions this week visiting the government offices of Public Information seeking information concerning the progress of the meeting in Truk. It is almost certain that the State Dept. and Navy officials are especially interested to learn if delegates from Palau and the Marshalls attend the meetings. Both districts have requested separate future political status

negotiations with the U.S., and both districts have been named by the U.S. as having military land requirements. The U.S. plans to keep Kwajalein and some land on Bikini islands in the Marshalls; in Palau, the U.S. has requested access to over 30,000 acres on Babeldaob, Micronesia's largest island.

The recent declaration by the U.S. Congress claiming its own 200-mile economic zone has been viewed as a major reason why Micronesia should maintain a unified position on the sea resource issue. The new U.S. law, effective March 1, 1977, will permit U.S. control over all fish in its zone, except tuna.

...Tuna is presently Micronesia's most valuable resource. At present between \$75 and 100 million worth of tuna is taken annually from Micronesian waters by foreign ships. The only way Micronesia can benefit from its tuna resource is to claim control over all tuna in Micronesia's 200-mile exclusive economic zone.

At the international meetings on Law of the Sea, the majority of nations favor coastal state control over tuna resources. Micronesia agrees with this position. The United States disagrees.

Micronesia must now make a choice between the U.S. and the rest of the world on this important issue.

CONFIDENTIAL SUPERPORT MEETINGS (cont. from page 2)

- the feasibility study must prove to Iran's satisfaction that the project will have "no negative effects, direct or indirect on the Iranian export refining position present or future,"

- the composition of the Japanese and American investment groups must be approved by Iran in order to safeguard Iran's 40% participation in the equity capital for the project and 51% participation on shipping the oil to Palau; and

- the costs of feasibility studies would not be borne by Iran.

The documents also indicate that Iran's commitment was predicated on its being the exclusive supplier of oil to Palau and also on having an option to "participate in complementary projects".

At the second meeting, Tmetuchl and Silmai, the Palau representatives, presented their position as follows:

- they assured the committee of their "active participation and cooperation" in developing the superport concept,

- noted their ability to "secure land, reefs, shoals, and water areas for the port purposes" through the Palau Port Authority which would lease areas to the eventual consortium;

- stated that a "consensus existed in Palau in favor of implementing the concept with the Iranians, Japanese and Americans;"

- indicated that "they had recently petitioned the U.S. for direct commonwealth negotiations (similar to that accorded to the Marianas) and that they expected that this formal and permanent tie to the U.S. would be formalized thereby assuring economic and strategic support and protection of the island group"; and

...said they were "pleased" to join the committee and assist in its deliberations now and in the future and that they welcomed and appreciated the Iranian-Japanese interest.

The meeting was also told by the Japanese participants that the Japanese government "has recognized the project as a national project and that a token contribution for the feasibility study is under consideration".

The Japanese also informed the meeting that "a Micronesian committee will be formed within the International Central Terminal Storage Association...and that the project will be coordinated with them."

The March meeting also discussed a planned "informal" visit to Iran in April by Mr. Fred M. Zeder, director of the Office of Territories...

- It was agreed that "...security must be assured by the United States."

The meeting then focussed on the tanker fleet and shipping aspects...

The documents also show that a preliminary study on environmental issues had been done prior to the March meeting in Teheran... The study was done by one "RPA" and entitled "Environmental Issues Affecting the Palau Superport Concept: Preliminary Discussion Notes".

The third and fourth meetings in Palau and Tokyo have taken place since...

Van Houten and Whitney issued last August a screening study naming five sites for further study.

Acting High Commissioner Peter T. Coleman and the Japanese signed in April an agreement allowing the Japanese "exclusive" permit to enter Palau and perform feasibility studies which are to be "confidential" for five years.

Saipan 11/5/76 - A deadlock shaping up at the Marianas Constitutional Convention resulted from a concession made to Tinian and Rota by Ambassador Franklin Haydri Williams during the Marianas future political status negotiations.

The purpose of Williams' generosity was to encourage more pro-U.S. plebiscite votes from Rota, according to a former member of the Marianas Political Status Commission.

Ambassador Williams, appointed by former Pres. Nixon to head the sensitive negotiations, agreed to strong demands from Tinian's Jose R. Cruz and Rota's Benjamin Manglona that a bicameral legislature be set up where in one house their representation would equal Saipan's. The idea was included in the Commonwealth Covenant, and Rota voted 95% in favor of the Commonwealth as a result.

The people of Tinian have always disliked the eagerness of the other Mariana Islands, particularly Saipan, to give away Tinian land to the U.S. military.

One house of the bi-cameral legislature will assure equal representation of each island municipality: Saipan, Tinian and Rota. The problem, however, is the Marianas Con-Con must determine the role of that house - and naturally Tinian and Rota are fighting for strong powers...

Manglona believes that what may be good for Saipan may not be good for Rota...

The entire situation presents a critical problem for the newly-elected municipal and Con-Con majority, the Marianas Territorial Party. Rota, a Territorial Party stronghold, might not remain loyal if Saipanese Territorial Party members do not support these proposals to assure Rota and Tinian equal power with Saipan. And if Saipan decides not to give in, it would come as no surprise to Ambassador Williams who knew full well when he made the "big" concession, that it would be the Saipan majority that will have their way when the constitution is finally voted on...

12/3/76 Rota-Tinian Walk-out

After two hours of heated, sometimes emotional debate and procedural maneuvers, the Marianas Constitutional Convention approved the composition of the lower house of the Commonwealth legislature.

The debate and subsequent vote on the 14-member house of representatives, however, marked perhaps the bitterest session of the 50-day convention and resulted in the first walk-out, by six delegates from Rota and Tinian, in protest against what they regarded as the "last straw" issue...

The walk-out, led by Benjamin Manglona,

chairman of the Rota delegation and Jose R. Cruz, chairman of the Tinian delegation, came after a vote on a motion to change the house membership from 19 to 14. The six delegates filed out when it became obvious that Rota's demand for two seats would go down to defeat...

What will result from the Con-Con's refusal to grant Rota one more seat remains to be seen. One thing, however, is obvious. The convention has in no way improved the general relations between Saipan and Rota...

There will be political ramifications also from the floor fight and the subsequent vote on Rota's demand. Manglona told the Variety before the vote that if the convention went against Rota, he would not sign the constitution and would ask his people not to ratify the constitution...

...How the convention fight will affect the political fortunes of those who would seek commonwealth-wide office only time will tell. Rota now has some 500 registered voters, which could send any politico seeking a commonwealth-wide office such as the governorship or lieutenant-governorship, to victory or doom at the polls...

Rota Explains Positions 12/3/76

Pete Ogo, one of Rota's eight delegates to the Marianas Con-Con joined three other delegates from Rota in a walk-out from the convention after the convention voted to give Rota only one member in the Commonwealth house of representatives. He said, "We were made to look by the news media like Rota and Tinian wanted to take away from the majority in Saipan the control over the new government."

"This is not the case," Ogo said, "we compromised a lot and gave Saipan, another municipality like us, many things which are normally shared equally in a situation like this. We had reached an understanding in principle in the beginning with the Saipan delegation on many issues which we considered were important to Rota and Tinian, but a lot of amendments were later made to the draft constitution which have stripped Rota and Tinian of their rights and protection against the majority in Saipan."

...The walk-out was not spur-of-the-moment Ogo said, "The frustrations have been building up from the beginning."

...Ogo did not rule out the possibility of his group asking the people of Rota to reject the constitution when it comes to vote.

 * HAVE YOU MET WITH YOUR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO DISCUSS THEIR POSITION ON EBEYE? *
 * - to give them information on the Palau superport? Please make an effort to *
 * do so before they return to Washington in January. The better informed *
 * they are, the more effective we can be with Congressional committees on *
 * Micronesian issues. Let us know their reactions to your questions. Send *
 * their names and request any information we can send to them to follow up. *
 * LIBRARIES IN MICRONESIA STILL NEED YOUR DONATIONS OF BOOKS & OTHER PUBLICATIONS *
 * on third world, political, environmental and such subjects. Send to MSC, *
 * we'll ship them out with the next box of books... *
 * *****

Isaac Soaladaob at twenty-five is the youngest member of the Palau legislature. He represents Ngaraard, one of the municipalities situated within the boundaries of the proposed superport. Soaladaob is one of the few legislators who lives with his constituents and not in Koror Town. He survives on his \$600-a-year salary and seeks no other job, preferring to spend his time talking with Ngaraard's people and showing them it is possible for a Palauan to live on little cash. His name means "loves the ocean".

"It should be somewhere else" he said of the superport. "Palau depends on fish too much, and the sea around it. Now and in the future. Once we put it in here and something goes wrong, there is no more Palau. Everybody in Palau seems to be thinking only money can make man happy, because the system has been feeding them with money. This is the greatest problem we're facing, the dollar sign."

"Oil and the dollar sign, they say they come together. The big wheels in Koror, the politicians, are very influential, and they go up to Babeldaob and talk about money. They don't talk about the supertanker and environmental damage. The people are very surprised when I tell them."

"The Palauans enjoy this place right now, though they don't realize it. That's what's wrong with people who have been in one place so long. They take things for granted. I used to think 'outside' was the best place, because I never left Palau... Guam is beautiful. You can go there, you can have everything you want. You can be happy there. You're free. As soon as you go to the United States, you're free. So I left."

CIA BUGGING (from page 3)

The CIA contends Micronesians still are foreigners...Pres. Ford has forwarded the matter to Atty.Gen. Edward Levi for a legal opinion, the Post said. The Justice Department acknowledged Levi is reviewing a matter concerning Micronesia for the President, but declines further comment. CIA and State Dept spokesmen decline comment.

The Post described the surveillance as "a relatively small CIA operation involving one or two phone taps and room bugs in Micronesia." It said the most recent eavesdropping took place last May and June.

The negotiations currently are in recess.

"I had a surprise. I imagined too much. I said, 'Man, Guam is not as good as I used to think'. I cannot go to the forest any more. I went to Japan...and the water is contaminated. Pollution. And I began to be so lonely. I said, 'Man, I miss my father. I miss my place. I think the best place is Palau.'"

"When I came back, man, I never been so happy...And I began to study the Palau system, in comparison with the United States."

"Palau was a socialist system, more or less. Our society is so small we have to cooperate instead of competing among ourselves. If we do compete, it is to see who will be the top provider of the community. You want to be on top so you can stretch your hand to the people."

"In Babeldaob you can go to somebody's house, without him knowing, and borrow his speargun and go fishing. In Koror you take it and you're stealing."

The system on Babeldaob was still basically sensible, Soaladaob told me, but it was being poisoned steadily by the system in Koror. He believes this tide can be reversed, that the system on Babeldaob can be renewed and begin to cleanse Koror. "I believe it's best to start from the very bottom and go up," he said. "From the roots. Two or three or four people, and it will change." It would take time, he said calmly. He seemed to think he had a lot of that.

UN Report (cont. from page 1)

The report spells out a planning and decision-making process which would radically change the current system of arbitrariness by a few decision-makers. "Implicit in this suggested planning process is public involvement. Opportunities for public involvement should be available from development plan to the start of project construction...The planning and selection of projects should involve the Congress of Micronesia, the TTPI Government, and the public on a formal basis."

The report concludes with evaluation of various economic development projects, both in the public and private sector, and suggests that detailed foreign investment policies are needed for each District to encourage the types of private projects desired, at the same time resolving uncertainties about foreign exploitation and loss of control.

Other recommendations include careful control of funds for operation and maintenance and consolidation of funds for economic projects in one clearly defined budget.

Please send me:

- ___ SUPERPORT FOR PALAU? 14-pages, maps, chronology, pollution information, donation \$1
- ___ Poster from Save Palau Organization, Koror, Palau 50¢
- ___ "Palau Superport" - 2-page resume of superport information, send stamped envelope
- ___ "Ebeye: Apartheid U.S. Style" - send stamped envelope
- ___ Science magazine article "Eco Politics in the Far Pacific" - 25¢
- ___ Full text of Dr. Sylvia Earle's superport speech 50¢
- ___ Audubon S pt. '76 issue on reefs, superport, Faulkner photos \$4 (only a few left)
- ___ I WANT TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE WORK OF MSC I ENCLOSE \$_____

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